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ABSTRACT

The Training Center for Community Programs prepared a report on the Mille Lacs (Chippewa) Reservation in Minnesota. Data for the report were from 2 separate sources: a survey conducted by the Training Center with the assistance of the Mille Lacs community action program (1967) and an attitudinal survey conducted by Victoria Holbert during 1969. The 1967 survey included 68 adult Indians in the sample, while the 1969 survey included 26. The socioeconomic and attitudinal data reviewed in the 2 surveys point to a "typical reservation of backwardness and mainstream isolation." The surveys reveal that Indians stand no chance of individual or group development unless the inequities of education, occupation, income, and related variables are erased. (LS)

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INDIAN AMERICANS AT MILLE LACS

by

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Introduction

[redacted] the Training Center for Community Programs has prepared a report on the Mille Lacs (Chippewa) Reservation in Minnesota. The data for this report come from two separate sources: a survey conducted by the Training Center with the assistance of the Mille Lacs community action program (1967); and a survey conducted by Victoria Holbert (again, with the assistance of the CAP) during 1969.

A fairly recent publication of the Governor's Human Rights Commission for the state of Minnesota[1] has provided a brief history of the Mille Lacs Reservation together with some overview comments on its current socio-economic condition. We wish to reproduce those summary statements here, in the interest of brevity and convenience.[2]

> Perhaps most Twin Cities residents (and a surprising number of Minnesotans from other parts of the state) have formed their idea of Chippewa life from fleeting glimpses of the smallest of the Chippewa reservations, Mille Lacs. Comprising only 3,387 acres, the reservation land is scattered throughout Aitkin, Crow Wing and Pine counties. But part of it is along busy U.S. 169 where the highway follows the west shore of Lake Mille Lacs.
>
> Speeding along this artery to the Northland, the casual traveler catches sight of wigwams, birchbarck souvenir stands and wandering Indians by the roadside. If he is less casual, he might stop to visit the Indian museum now operated by the Minnesota Historical Society and the privately-owned "trading post" that also stand beside the road. Like Grand Portage, Mille Lacs reservation occupies historically sacred ground. The heart of the reservation was the scene long ago of a vital battle between the Sioux and the Chippewa that marked the end of Sioux claims to dominate the forests of Minnesota.
>
> There are about 500 Indians living on Mille Lacs reservation. An additional 300 live close by. Reservation Indians do not farm, and the land is not very fertile. Timber is of minor significance. There are not many jobs available in the area, but an on-the-job training project is being developed at Onamia by the Indian Bureau to help fit Indians for those opportunities that do exist.

Early in 1964 with the cooperation of Indian and non-Indian leaders of the area, Area Director of Indian Affairs, James Hawkins, succeeded in securing the sum of $125,000 from Bureau funds to rebuild and modernize Indian homes on the Mille Lacs Reservation which are below standard and regarded as negative influences upon family and community life.

All in all, the Chippewa reservation picture is not a very bright one. It is encouraging however, that the Federal Anti-Poverty Program visualizes the needs of Indian areas. On March 6, 1965, the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C. announced that $600,000 would be allocated for projects on the White Earth, Leech Lake, Fond du Lac, Nett Lake, and Mille Lacs reservations. Programs are designed to promote home improvement, remedial education, job training, youth counseling and day care for children.

Minnesota Chippewas are hopeful of attracting small industries to their reservations and of making better use of their natural resources.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1963 published a series of announcements listing in detail social, economic, and geographical facts pertinent to the Indian population areas. These information sheets, it is hoped, will stimulate the interest of business and industry which could take advantage of the labor and natural resources of the communities, and by locating plants there, reduce the unemployment rate. Help has also been proffered by chambers of commerce, church groups, and from state agencies such as the Department of Business Development, the Iron Range Resource and Rehabilitation Authority, and during the Elmer L. Andersen administration, an Indian Action Committee, conceived to expedite economic opportunity.

State and federal studies have been conducted in efforts to measure the natural resources on reservation lands and to suggest ways of exploiting them. These include a $73,000 mineral study and a $65,000 tourist and recreational development survey. Both are financed jointly by the Area Redevelopment Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Indian Bureau, with the former providing the greater share of the funds.

The Training Center - CAP Survey Data

The TCCP - CAP 1967 survey at Mille Lacs resulted in sixty-eight contacts with Mille Lacs Indian adults. A brief summary of these data reveal the following characteristics of the combined Mille Lacs male and female populations:

The majority of the interviewees were female (57.3%)

The majority of the Mille Lacs adults were without telephones (64.7%)

A fairly expansive age range was included in the survey:

Age	N	%
16 - 23	7	10.3
23 - 40	18	26.5
41 - 64	32	47.1
65 and above	11	16.1
	68	100.0

The majority of the adults contacted were married (57.4%), while sizeable percentages were divorced, widowed or separated (23.5%).

The majority were heads of households (55.9%).

A small proportion had completed high school (8.8%).

The vast majority of the adults contacted had children (80.9%).

A sizeable percentage of those interviewed had over five children (36.9%).

Approximately the same proportions of the Mille Lacs adults had children in primary school (25%) and secondary school (23.6%).

Most of those contacted had lived at Mille Lacs for ten years and beyond (83.8%).

A very small proportion of Mille Lacs adults were union members (5.9%).

None of those contacted had had fathers who completed high school, and only one person's mother had completed high school (1.5%).

None of the adults contacted were employed in work above the clerical level.

None of those adults interviewed had fathers (even deceased) whose occupations were above the level of skilled workman.

There was some indication that Mille Lacs adults desired further occupational training, most of it centering on skilled workman-level training (16.1%) or clerical training (10.3%).

The annual income of those contacted was very low, as only one person was earning $6,000 a year or above (1.5%).

A small proportion of those contacted had actually voted in a public election in the Twin Cities (11.8%)

Virtually all of those interviewed were Chippewa (97.1%) and had been born at Mille Lacs (89.7%), although a surprising proportion of the population had been born at White Earth (8.8%)

Claimed Indian blood for those Mille Lacs adults contacted was quite high, with most claims ranging from 3/4 to full heritage (70.5%).

An impressive proportion of this population considered wild rice a useful source of recent income (42.6%).

A moderately large proportion of the population had voted in a Mille Lacs election within the past few years (42.9%).

Some of those contacted had moved to the Twin Cities in the past for employment reasons (7.4%), to see friends or relatives there (2.9%), or to see what it was like (1.5%).

The contacted population seemed to be confused about the existence of real Indian leaders in the Twin Cities:

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	57	83.8
Don't know	7	10.3
Yes	4	5.9
	68	100.0

These data appear to indicate a fairly typical male-female adult Indian profile of socio-economic and related characteristics at Mille Lacs during 1968. A very small portion (8.8%) of those contacted had completed high school; practically none of those contacted were the sons or daughters of parents who had completed high school; and desire for further educational or occupational training was focused on essentially lower-range levels of the occupational spectrum. All in all, this is a depressing but rather "typical" profile of a reservation-based American Indian adult population.

The fact that sizeable proportions of those Mille Lacs adults contacted had children in elementary and secondary school points out an obvious further problem: the cylic regeneration of negative education and related population characteristics through family traditions passed along to the young. If the

essentially irrelevant survival characteristics of modern Minnesota public school curricula are added to the education problems of Mille Lacs Indians, the gloom of their over-all predicament is deepened. Even so, however, curriculum changes would offer one "handle" on the schooling problems of this population which might be immediately and usefully employed by Indians and non-Indians seeking to make the schooling experience a profitable one for those Indian children already engaged in it, and one which would lure back to school those who had dropped or been pushed out of the classroom.

The Training Center - CAP Survey Data - Males Only

The TCCP-CAP 1967 survey at Mille Lacs resulted in twenty-nine contacts with Mille Lacs Indian adult males. A brief summary of these data reveal the following characteristics of the Mille Lacs male population:

Most of the contacted males did not have telephone service (69%).

The adult male age distribution spread was surprisingly broad and loaded in the direction of older age:

AGE	N	%
16 - 23	1	3.5
23 - 40	7	24.1
41 - 64	15	51.7
65 and above	6	20.7
	29	100.0

Most of the Mille Lacs males contacted by the survey were married (72.4%) with a sizeable proportion single (17.2%) or separated, divorced or widowed (10.5%).

Most of the contacted males were heads of households (79.3%).

None of the contacted Mille Lacs adult males were high school graduates: most, in fact, had not gone beyond the tenth grade:

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	3	10.3
0 - 5 years	12	41.4
6 - 8 years	6	20.7
9 years	4	13.8
10 years	3	10.3
11 years	1	3.5
	29	100.0

Most of the Mille Lacs males interviewed had children (82.8%), with family size extending to beyond five children in an impressive proportion of the cases (34.4%).

About equal proportions of this population had children in primary school (27.6%) or secondary school (24.1%).

About a quarter of this population had had military service (27.6%), while union membership wasnot held by most (none were actually detected).

In no case did the educational level of the mothers and fathers of Mille Lacs males exceed nine years.

None of the contaeted Mille Lacs males were engaged in occupations above the level of skilled workman, while one of their spouses was engaged in clerical work.

There was some desire on the part of this population for occupational training, a low proportion of it at the clerical level (3.5%), and most of it at "lower" levels (41.4%).

Income levels were exceedingly low, with only one respondent earning $6000 a year or above (3.5%).

About one in ten of the Mille Lacs males contacted had voted in a Twin Cities public election within the past year (10.3%).

Virtually all of the male population was Chippewa (96.5%) and born at Mille Lacs (89.7%), while a substantial proportion were born at White Earth (10.3%).

Indian blood claimed tended to be high, with most claiming three - quarters to full heritage (72.4%).

A substantial proportion of the population indicated wild rice had been a source of useful income in the recent past (44.8%).

A substantial proportion of the population reported voting in a reservation election in the past few years (41.4%).

About one-tenth of the population (10.5%) reported moving to the Twin Cities in the past for employment, friends and relatives, or new experiences.

The Mille Lacs adult male population indicated confusion over the question of Indian leadership in the Twin Cities:

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	24	82.8%
Don't know	2	6.9
Yes	3	10.3
	29	100.0

An essentially similar socio-economic picture to that of Mille Lacs adult males and females is obtained when the data from males alone is examined. Ecucational levels are low; the educational accomplishments of parents is low; and substantial proportions of the adult males have children in school. Again, it is necessary to state that intervention tactics are called for if the cycle of "family culture" or "reservation culture" is to be broken and Mille Lacs young people offered an opportunity to engage in relevant and useful schooling experiences which have a strong attraction valence. We may assume that revised school curricula would contain substantive differences from revised curriculum elements aimed at other rural, poverty-plagued Minnesota populations, since cultural differences are of continuing importance.

Training Center - CAP Data -- Females Only

The TCCP-CAP 1967 survey at Mille Lacs resulted in thirty-nine contacts with Mille Lacs Indian adult females. A brief summary of these data reveal the following characteristics of the Mille Lacs adult female population:

Most of the contacted Mille Lacs adult females did not have telephone service (61.5%).

The age distribution of the adult females interviewed was quite broad and inclusive:

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	6	15.4
23 - 40	11	28.2
41 - 64	17	43.6
65 and above	5	12.8
	39	100.0

Just under half of the Mille Lacs females contacted were married (46.2%), with a substantial proportion single (20.5%) and a fairly large proportion separated, divorced or widowed (33.3%).

A sizeable minority of Mille Lacs females were heads of households (38.5%).

Six of the Mille Lacs Indian females were high school graduates, but the majority had not gone beyond the eighth grade:

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	5	12.8
0 - 5 years	8	20.5
6 - 8 years	14	35.9
9 years	3	7.7
10 years	2	5.1
11 years	1	2.6
12 years	6	15.4
	39	100.0

Most of the Mille Lacs females interviewed had children (79.5%), with a family size of five children and above occurring in a rather large number of cases (46.1%).

Equal proportions of this population had children in primary school (23.0%) or in secondary school (23.2%).

One of the Mille Lacs females interviewed had had active duty in the military (2.6%), and four were union members (10.3%).

None of the fathers of this population and only two of the mothers had completed more than nine years of schooling (One of the mothers had graduated from high school).

Only four of the females interviewed were engaged in clerical work (10.3%) and four in the category of skilled workmen (10.3%) while a large percentage were employed either in unskilled work or were unemployed (53.8%).

Only four of the fathers of this group were or had been employed in the category of skilled workman (10.3%) and none were employed in clerical work or above.

Some of this population indicated an interest in occupational training programs, with one showing an interest in the skilled professional level of employment (2.6%), six in clerical (15.4%) and three in skilled workman-level training (7.7%).

The annual incomes in this group were very low, with only two of the females contacted earning $4000 a year or above (5.1%).

Two of the Mille Lacs Indian females interviewed had voted in a public election in the Twin Cities within the past few years (5.1%).

The great majority of the female population contacted were Chippewa (97.4%), and had been born at Mille Lacs (89.7%) with a small proportion born at White Earth (7.7%).

Indian blood claimed in this group of respondents was high, with most claiming from three-fourths to full heritage (69.2%).

For a large proportion of this population, harvesting wild rice had been a useful source of income recently (41.0%).

A moderately large percentage of those contacted had voted in a reservation election within the past few years (43.6%).

Approximately one in ten of the Mille Lacs females interviewed had moved to the Twin Cities in the past for employment purposes (10.3%) and one had moved because of friends and relatives in the city (2.6%).

Most of the Mille Lacs females contacted indicated confusion over the question of the existence of leaders of the Indian people in the Twin Cities:

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	33	84.6
Don't know	5	12.8
Yes	1	2.6
	39	100.0

The data collected of Mille Lacs adult females indicates, again typically, how some Indian women have managed to achieve beyond the level of Indian men in formal education, and how some - though not necessarily the same - Indian women have more skilled employment positions (principally clerical) and employment training aspirations than men. The negative effects of such differences upon Indian home life and the role models offered to Indian children have been noted elsewhere, particularly on the Navaho reservation. Changed school curricula, which would hope to attract more males and insure the likelihood of their completion, or altered vocational education programs which would attempt the same, must somehow find a combination of subcultural and academic elements which will meet the ends of retention and effective schooling or training.

Training Center - CAP Survey Data -- High School Graduates

The TCCP-CAP survey at Mille Lacs resulted in six contacts with Mille Lacs adults who were high school graduates. A brief summary of these data reveal the following characteristics of the Mille Lacs adult population who had finished high school:

All of these high school graduates were female.

The majority did not have telephone service (66.7%).

The age distribution of this population was rather young:

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	2	33.3
23 - 40	4	66.7
	6	100.0

Exactly half of this population was single (50.0%), with a large minority married (33.3%) and a small proportion separated (16.7%).

Only one in this group was the head of a household (16.7%).

The great majority had children (83.3%), with the total number of children not exceeding three in any case.

Only one in this population had children in primary school (16.7%) and none had children in secondary school.

The Mille Lacs population who had graduated from high school were evenly divided on union membership, with three belonging to a union (50.0%).

One mother of this group had graduated from high school, but none of the other mothers or fathers had gone beyond the eighth grade.

Exactly half of this population were employed in clerical capacities while one was employed in the skilled workman category (16.7%).

Only one of the spouses of this group (16.7%) and one of the fathers (16.7%) were or had been employed in the category of skilled workman or above.

The majority of this group showed an interest in occupational training programs, with one indicating an interest in skilled professional training (16.7%) and three indicating an interest in clerical training (50.0%).

The approximate annual income within this population category was very low, with only one earning $4000 a year or above (16.7%).

All of the respondents in this category were Chippewa and the majority had been born at Mille Lacs (66.7%), with the remainder born at White Earth (33.3%).

Claimed Indian blood was high in this group, with most claiming three-fourths to full heritage (66.7%).

For exactly half of this population, harvesting wild rice had been a useful source of income recently (50.0%).

The majority of the Mille Lacs high school graduates interviewed had voted in a reservation election within the past few years (66.7%).

One respondent in this population indicated a past move to the Twin Cities for employment purposes (16.7%).

The Mille Lacs adult high school graduates contacted also indicated confusion over the question of the existence of Indian leaders:

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	4	66.7
Don't know	2	33.3
	6	100.0

While this population of Mille Lacs high school graduates is small and all female, it does serve to point out an expected upturn in socio-economic variables related to education. For example, union membership, voting behavior, employment category, and interest in post-high school training or education all were decidedly different for this population category as compared to the others. The female high school graduate category was young, and serves to further warn about the possible negative effects on the home and upon the role models for children of comparatively higher-achieving females within a bi-sexual adult population context. The fact that only females were found who had completed high school serves to point up once again the need for relevant, survival-related curricula in the reservation public school system.

Training Center - CAP Survey Data -- Non-High School Graduates

The TCCP-CAP 1967 survey at Mille Lacs resulted in sixty-two contacts with Mille Lacs Indian adult non-high school graduates. A brief summary of these data reveal the following characteristics of the Mille Lacs non-high school graduates:

A slight majority of the Mille Lacs non-high school graduates are female (53.2%).

The majority of these non-high school graduates do not have telephone service.

The age distribution in this group is quite broad and loaded in the direction of older age (for Indians):

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	5	8.1
23 - 40	14	22.6
41 - 64	32	51.6
65 and above	11	17.7
	62	100.0

The majority in this group were married (59.7%), with a small proportion single (16.1%) and a sizeable percentage separated, divorced or widowed (24.2%).

A majority in this group are heads of households (59.7%).

The great majority of this group had no more than nine years of formal schooling (75.9%).

Almost all of the Mille Lacs non-high school graduates interviewed had children (80.6%), with a sizeable proportion having five children or more (48.4%).

Equal proportions of this population had children in primary school (25.8%) or in secondary school (25.8%).

None of the fathers of this group had had more than nine years of formal schooling, while only one of the mothers had had more than nine years.

The level of occupations in this group was rather low, with only one employed in clerical work (1.6%) and ten employed in a skilled workman capacity (16.1%).

A large percentage of the spouses of this group were employed as unskilled laborers (30.7%), while seven came into the category of skilled workman (11.3%) and two were clerical workers (3.2%).

The interviewees in this group expressed some desire for occupational training, mostly at the skilled workman level (17.7%) with four expressing a preference for clerical training (6.5%).

The approximate annual income in this group was very low, with only one person earning $6000 or more a year (1.6%).

A small percentage of these respondents had voted in a public election in the Twin Cities within the past few years (8.1%).

The tribal affiliation of the great majority of the interviewees was Chippewa (96.8%) and most had been born at Mille Lacs (91.9%), with a small percentage born at White Earth (6.5%).

Claimed Indian blood was high in this group, with the majority claiming three-fourths to full heritage (71.0%).

For many of the respondents in this group, harvesting wild rice was a useful source of income recently (41.9%).

Many of those interviewed stated that they had voted in a reservation election in the past few years (40.3%).

A small percentage had moved to the Twin Cities in the past for employment purposes (6.5%), because of friends and relatives in the city (3.2%) and to see what it was like (1.6%).

Most of the respondents in this group indicated confusion over the question of the existence of leaders of Indian people in the Twin Cities:

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	53	85.5
Don't know	5	8.1
Yes	4	6.5
	62	100.1

This 1968 profile of Mille Lacs Indian men and women who had not graduated from high school eseentially reflects the same patterns as the male and female combined profile discussed initially in this report. The modifying data are those from the six high school graduates, all that were contacted in the conduct of this survey.

1969 Mille Lacs Attitudinal Survey Data

In the spring of 1969 an attitudinal survey was conducted by one of the authors with the assistance of the Mille Lacs Community Action Program. The data are fully reviewed in the Appendix for those who wish to examine them further. For our present purposes, we will present brief summaries of the data according to eight principal categories under which the forty items of the survey instrument were categorized.

Community Spirit

The five questions asked of the twenty-six Mille Lacs respondents indicated a moderate interest in the community, with a minority expressing consistently negative opinions. The exception to this rule came to the item "The community tries hard to help its young people along." There the majority of respondents were positive.

Interpersonal Relations

A somewhat more complicated response pattern to the five items under the general heading Interpersonal Relations was found. Very strong ambivalence toward the quality of interpersonal relations was expressed on two items, while on two more strong negative opinions were expressed toward this quality. The exception to the ambivalent or negative responses came to the item "I feel very much that I belong in this community." Here, the bulk of responses were clearly positive.

Family Responsibility

In this category of questionnaire items concerning the quality and nature of family responsibility, two items were analyzed as ambivalent and three distinctly negative. All in all, it appeared that the twenty-six Mille Lacs respondents were greatly concerned over the control and conduct of young people in the community. Three of their concerns were expressed in decidedly negative ways.

Schools

On two items in this category concerned with schooling, the Mille Lacs respondents were in agreement: that many young people do not finish high school in their community, and that most of the students in the community learn to read and write well. Aside from questions which may be asked about their sentiments in the second item, it is instructive to note that two of the remaining questions concerning the effects of school (on preparation for college and community living) indicate decidedly ambivalent response patterns. Generally, however, Mille Lacs adults seem to feel that the schools are doing a good job of preparing Indian young people for life.

Churches

The five items in this section revealed two points of ambivalence, two points of negative response, and one of positive. While it was felt that the churches were good for the community and that churches cooperated well together, it was also felt by many respondents that church-goers were not positively affected by their religious experiences. Ambivalence was shown to the item "Every church wants to be the biggest and most impressive in this community."

Economic Behavior

The items dealing with economic behavior in the Mille Lacs community indicated, on the positive side, the feeling that businesses dealt fairly with people and that most Mille Lacs residents were not "penny-pinchers." However, there was ambivalence over the item "Everyone in this community tries to take advantage of you." There was definitely negative response to two other items dealing with the "loading" of money with a few people in the community, and the expectations of employers that their help will live on low wages. All in all, the Economic Behavior items pointed to a realistic impression of community economic stress on the part of the respondents.

Local Government

Ambivalence or negative feelings characterized the responses of the twenty-six Mille Lacs adults contacted in the survey to the five items under the category Local Government. The over-all impression in one of confusion and moderate hostility and criticism of the way local individuals and groups conduct governance activities in the community.

Tension Areas

The five items under the category Tension Areas show a mixed set of responses: respondents were ambivalent to the item concerning community peacefulness and orderliness; they felt that the people in the community showed good judgement; they felt that the amount of money spent or one's racial background were not important; and they felt that young people in the community "get into difficulties with sex and drinking." These items seem to indicate that an essentially all-Indian community is agreeable to the respondents, even under the "normal" conditions of poverty, and that young people are a problem - a recurring judgement.

Some Final Observations

The socio-economic and attitudinal data reviewed in the two surveys strongly point to a typical reservation picture of backwardness and main-stream isolation. Such inclusive remarks are not necessarily out of keeping with the canons of "objectivity", assuming that those canons are agreeable to the "objective" positions taken by others interested in Indian-Americans. Our own position is, and has been, that Indians stand no chance of individual or group development as Indians unless the terrible inequities of education, occupation, income and related variables are relatively erased. It is not enough to be content, as some are, with absolute gains in these and other variables of importance to Indian progress. It is necessary to focus upon the relative upward movement of Indians along these indices as they are compared

with other populations in the United States. Such a comparison is not "unfair"; it is an aspect of the reality Indian-Americans face as a contemporary minority category in a pluralistic setting largely outside their power to control. In an age when black and Puerto-Rican Americans are moving ahead with comparatively greater speed along the socio-economic and related indices we are concerned with, Indian Americans face an increasingly common and bedeviling problem: as they advance absolutely, they often advance slowly, stay at the same level, or even decline relative to other population groups. Those who would romanticize the Indian and his "colorful" heritage would do well to observe the relative advancement of Indians in the contemporary world and pay attention to the glories of the past in proper historical perspective. Modern America "owes" Indians much, but it does not properly owe them endless paternalism and overprotection when such concern actually works to the overall disadvantage of Indians.

Sources

1. Governor's Human Rights Commission, Minnesota's Indian Citizens (Yesterday and Today) - State of Minnesota, 1965

2. Ibid., pp. 47-48

APPENDIX

MALE AND FEMALE COMBINED (N = 68)
MALE ONLY (N = 29)
FEMALE ONLY (N = 39)
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (N = 6)
NON HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (N = 62)
1969 MILLE LACS ATTITUDINAL SURVEY DATA (N =26)

MILLE LACS 1967
Male and Female Combined
(N = 68)

SEX	N	%
Male	29	42.7
Female	39	57.3
	68	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	13	19.1
Yes	11	16.2
No	44	64.7
	68	100.0

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	7	10.3
23 - 40	18	26.5
41 - 64	32	47.1
65 and above	11	16.1
	68	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	13	19.1
Married	39	57.4
Separated	5	7.4
Divorced	3	4.4
Widowed	8	11.7
	68	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	2	2.9
Yes	38	55.9
No	28	41.2
	68	100.0

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	8	11.8
0 - 5 years	20	29.4
6 - 8 years	20	29.4
9 years	7	10.3
10 years	5	7.4
11 years	2	2.9
12 years	6	8.8
	68	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	4	5.9
Yes	55	80.9
No	9	13.2
	68	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	17	25.0
One	19	27.9
Two	7	10.3
Three	8	11.8
Four	10	14.7
Five	4	5.9
Eight	3	4.4
	68	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	21	30.9
One	7	10.3
Two	9	13.2
Three	17	25.0
Four	8	11.8
Five	3	4.4
Six	3	4.4
	68	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)

	N	%
NA	16	23.5
One	5	7.4
Two	5	7.4
Three	7	10.3
Four	5	7.4
Five	5	7.4
Six	8	11.4
Seven	5	7.4
Eight and above	12	17.8
	68	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	51	75.0
One	6	8.8
Two	4	5.9
Three	5	7.4
Five	2	2.9
	68	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	52	76.5
One	10	14.7
Two	5	7.4
Three	1	1.5
	68	100.0

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS

	N	%
NA	5	7.4
Less than 30 days	1	1.5
1 - 3 months	2	2.9
1 - 2 years	1	1.5
3 - 5 years	2	2.9
10 years and above	57	83.8
	68	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	28	41.2
Yes	9	13.2
No	31	45.6
	68	100.0

UNION MEMBER

	N	%
NA	30	44.1
Yes	4	5.9
No	34	50.0
	68	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	46	67.7
0 - 5 years	7	10.3
6 - 8 years	12	17.6
9 years	3	4.4
	68	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	39	57.3
0 - 5 years	11	16.2
6 - 8 years	15	22.0
9 years	1	1.4
11 years	1	1.5
12 years	1	1.5
	68	100.0

YOUR OCCUPATION	N	%
NA	8	11.8
None	12	17.6
Unskilled work: (janitor, garbage disposal) Unskilled labor: (construction, railroad labor, miners, domestics, baby-sitters (full-time), farm labor, unemployed or disabled)	24	35.3
Semi-skilled manual labors: (assembly-line work, City service with some stigma (maintenance, meter reader), truck, taxi-drivers, chauffeur, waiter, waitresses)	9	13.2
Any skilled workman: (mechanic, repairman, cook, painter, plumber, City service: policeman, fireman, milkman, mailman, bus driver, Low clerical: order filler, dime store, movie clerk or cashier, One-man store, repair shop)	11	16.2
Most Clerical: (lowest white collar, secretarial occupations, highly skilled tradesmen, factory foremen, machinist, tailor, printer, employed photographer, cabinet maker, small store owners, pharmacists, average salesman - wholesale items	4	5.9
Skilled professionals: (experts, technicians, accountants, photographers, retail store merchants of medium sized concerns, insurance salesmen, representatives, plant or city superintendents; i.e., clerical with some supervisory capacities, executive secretaries, average midwest farmer)	0	0.0
Highly skilled professionals: (corporation scientists, middle-management executives, company owners, low-prestige ministry, military officers, high school teachers)	0	0.0
Learned professions: (medicine, top-flight corporation executives and military personnel, creative occupations, ministry, stockbrokers, large farm owners)	0	0.0
	68	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	18	26.5
None	16	23.5
Unskilled work	20	29.4
Semi-skilled manual labors	4	5.9
Any skilled workman	8	11.8
Most clerical	2	2.9
	68	100.0

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	22	32.4
None	14	20.6
Unskilled work	16	23.5
Semi-skilled manual labor	9	13.2
Any skilled workman	7	10.3
	68	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?

	N	%
NA	27	39.7
None or don't care	15	22.1
Unskilled work	6	8.8
Semi-skilled manual labors	1	1.5
Any skilled workman	11	16.1
Most clerical	7	10.3
Skilled professionals	1	1.5
	68	100.0

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	27	39.7
0 - 999	8	11.8
1000 - 1999	14	20.6
2000 - 2999	2	2.9
3000 - 3999	11	16.2
4000 - 4999	5	7.3
6000 - 6999	1	1.5
	68	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A PUBLIC ELECTION IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	55	80.9
Within past year	4	5.9
Within past "two or three years"	1	1.5
"Sometime" up to 5 years ago	3	4.4
Never (or apparently never)	5	7.3
	68	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO:

	N	%
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White: includes Jewish)	3	4.4
Americans of Indian ancestry (Indian)	65	95.6
	68	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA or Unknown	2	2.9
Chippewa(Ojibwa)	66	97.1
	68	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH

	N	%
White Earth	6	8.8
Mille Lacs	61	89.7
Fond du Lacs	1	1.5
	68	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST RECENT TIME

	N	%
White Earth	1	1.5
Mille Lacs	66	97.0
Leech Lake	1	1.5
	68	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	14	20.6
Less than 1/4	4	5.9
1/2 - 3/4	2	3.0
3/4 - full	48	70.5
	68	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY

	N	%
NA	15	22.1
Yes	29	42.6
No	24	35.3
	68	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION ELECTION

	N	%
NA	34	50.0
Within past year	10	14.7
Within "past 2 or 3 years"	19	28.0
Never (or apparently never)	5	7.3
	68	100.0

WHY MOVED TO THE TWIN CITIES IN THE PAST

	N	%
NA	60	88.2
Employment purposes (includes better income)	5	7.4
Both "friends" and "relatives" here	2	2.9
To see what it was like; try a new area	1	1.5
	68	100.0

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	57	83.8
Don't know	7	10.3
Yes	4	5.9
	68	100.0

MILLE LACS 1967
Males Only
(N = 29)

SEX	N	%
Male	29	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	5	17.2
Yes	4	13.8
No	20	69.0
	29	100.0

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	1	3.5
23 - 40	7	24.1
41 - 64	15	51.7
65 and above	6	20.7
	29	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	5	17.2
Married	21	72.4
Separated	1	3.4
Divorced	1	3.5
Widowed	1	3.5
	29	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	1	3.5
Yes	23	79.3
No	5	17.2
	29	100.0

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	3	10.3
0 - 5 years	12	41.4
6 - 8 years	6	20.7
9 years	4	13.8
10 years	3	10.3
11 years	1	3.5
	29	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	1	3.5
Yes	24	82.8
No	4	13.8
	29	100.1

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	6	20.7
One	10	34.5
Two	3	10.3
Three	3	10.3
Four	5	17.2
Five	1	3.5
Eight	1	3.5
	29	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	7	24.1
One	2	6.9
Two	5	17.2
Three	8	27.6
Four	4	13.8
Five	2	6.9
Six	1	3.5
	29	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)

	N	%
NA	5	17.2
One	1	3.5
Two	3	10.3
Three	4	13.8
Four	4	13.8
Five	2	6.9
Six	2	6.9
Seven	3	10.3
Eight and above	5	17.2
	29	99.9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	21	72.4
One	4	13.8
Two	2	6.9
Three	2	6.9
	29	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	22	75.9
One	6	20.7
Two	1	3.5
	29	100.1

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	11	37.9
Yes	8	27.6
No	10	34.5
	29	100.0

UNION MEMBER

	N	%
NA	11	37.9
No	18	62.1
	29	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	22	75.9
0 - 5 years	3	10.3
6 - 8 years	3	10.3
9 years	1	3.5
	29	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	21	72.4
0 - 5 years	5	17.3
6 - 8 years	3	10.3
	29	100.0

YOUR OCCUPATION (See definitions in tables of males and females combined)

	N	%
NA	1	3.5
None	5	17.2
Unskilled work	10	34.5
Semi-skilled manual labors	6	20.7
Any skilled workman	7	24.1
	29	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	5	17.2
None	12	41.4
Unskilled work	8	27.6
Any skilled workman	3	10.3
Most clerical	1	3.5
	29	100.0

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	11	37.9
None	6	20.7
Unskilled work	5	17.2
Semi-skilled manual labors	4	13.8
Any skilled workman	3	10.3
	29	99.9

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?

	N	%
NA	10	34.5
None or don't care	6	20.7
Unskilled work	4	13.8
Any skilled workman	8	27.6
Most clerical	1	3.5
	29	100.1

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	10	34.5
0 - 999	1	3.5
1000 - 1999	8	27.6
2000 - 2999	1	3.5
3000 - 3999	5	17.2
4000 - 4999	3	10.3
6000 - 6999	1	3.5
	29	100.1

TIME LAST VOTED IN A PUBLIC ELECTION IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	23	79.3
Within past year	3	10.3
Never (or apparently never)	3	10.3
	29	99.9

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO:

	N	%
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White: includes Jewish)	2	6.9
Americans of Indian ancestry (Indian)	27	93.1
	29	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA or unknown	1	3.5
Chippewa (Ojibwa)	28	96.5
	29	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH

	N	%
White Earth	3	10.3
Mille Lacs	26	89.7
	29	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST RECENT TIME

	N	%
White Earth	1	3.5
Mille Lacs	28	96.5
	29	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	5	17.2
Less than 1/4	1	3.5
1/2 - 3/4	2	6.9
3/4 - full	21	72.4
	29	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY

	N	%
NA	6	20.7
Yes	13	44.8
No	10	34.5
	29	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION ELECTION

	N	%
NA	14	48.3
Within past year	4	13.8
Within "past 2 or 3 years"	8	27.6
Never (or apparently never)	3	10.3
	29	100.0

WHY MOVED TO THE TWIN CITIES IN THE PAST

	N	%
NA	26	89.6
Employment purposes (including better income)	1	3.5
Both "friends" and "relatives" here	1	3.5
To see what it was like; try a new area	1	3.5
	29	100.1

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	24	82.8
Don't know	2	6.9
Yes	3	10.3
	29	100.0

MILLE LACS 1967
Females Only
(N = 39)

SEX	N	%
Female	39	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	8	20.5
Yes	7	18.0
No	24	61.5
	39	100.0

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	6	15.4
23 - 40	11	28.2
41 - 64	17	43.6
65 and above	5	12.8
	39	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	8	20.5
Married	18	46.2
Separated	4	10.3
Divorced	2	5.1
Widowed	7	17.9
	39	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	1	2.6
Yes	15	38.5
No	23	59.0
	39	100.1

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	5	12.8
0 - 5 years	8	20.5
6 - 8 years	14	35.9
9 years	3	7.7
10 years	2	5.1
11 years	1	2.6
12 years	6	15.4
	39	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	3	7.7
Yes	31	79.5
No	5	12.8
	39	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	11	28.2
One	9	23.1
Two	4	10.3
Three	5	12.8
Four	5	12.8
Five	3	7.7
Eight	2	5.1
	29	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	14	35.9
One	5	12.8
Two	4	10.3
Three	9	23.1
Four	4	10.3
Five	1	3.6
Six	2	5.1
	39	100.1

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)

	N	%
NA	11	28.2
One	4	10.3
Two	2	5.1
Three	3	7.7
Four	1	2.6
Five	3	7.7
Six	6	15.4
Seven	2	5.1
Eight and above	7	17.9
	39	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	30	76.9
One	2	5.1
Two	2	5.1
Three	3	7.7
Five	2	5.1
	39	99.9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	30	76.9
One	4	10.3
Two	4	10.3
Three	1	2.6
	39	100.1

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	17	43.6
Yes	1	2.6
No	21	53.8
	39	100.0

UNION MEMBER

	N	%
NA	19	48.7
Yes	4	10.3
No	16	41.0
	39	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	24	61.5
0 - 5 years	4	10.3
6 - 8 years	9	23.1
9 years	2	5.1
	39	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	18	46.1
0 - 5 years	6	15.4
6 - 8 years	12	30.8
9 years	1	2.6
11 years	1	2.6
12 years	1	2.6
	39	100.1

YOUR OCCUPATION (See definitions in tables of males and females combined)

	N	%
NA	7	17.9
None	7	17.9
Unskilled work	14	35.9
Semi-skilled manual labors	3	7.7
Any skilled workman	4	10.3
Most clerical	4	10.3
	39	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	13	33.3
None	4	10.3
Unskilled work	12	30.8
Semi-skilled manual labors	4	10.3
Any skilled workman	5	12.8
Most clerical	1	2.6
	39	100.1

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	11	28.2
None	8	20.5
Unskilled work	11	28.2
Semi-skilled manual labors	5	12.8
Any skilled workman	4	10.3
	39	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?

	N	%
NA	17	43.6
None or don't care	9	23.1
Unskilled work	2	5.1
Semi-skilled manual labors	1	2.6
Any skilled workman	3	7.7
Most clerical	6	15.4
Skilled professionals	1	2.6
	39	100.1

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	17	43.6
0 - 999	7	17.9
1000 - 1999	6	15.4
2000 - 2999	1	2.6
3000 - 3999	6	15.4
4000 - 4999	2	5.1
	39	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A PUBLIC ELECTION IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	32	82.1
Within past year	1	2.6
Within "past 2 or 3 years"	1	2.6
"Sometime" up to 5 years ago	3	7.7
Never (or apparently never)	2	5.1
	39	100.1

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO:

	N	%
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White: includes Jewish)	1	2.6
Americans of Indian ancestry (Indian)	38	97.4
	39	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA or unknown	1	2.6
Chippewa (Ojibwa)	38	97.4
	39	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH	N	%
White Earth	3	7.7
Mille Lacs	35	89.7
Fond du Lacs	1	2.6
	39	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST RECENT TIME

	N	%
Mille Lacs	38	97.4
Leech Lake	1	2.6
	39	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	9	23.1
Less than 1/4	3	7.7
3/4 - full	27	69.2
	39	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY

	N	%
NA	9	23.1
Yes	16	41.0
No	14	35.9
	39	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION ELECTION

	N	%
NA	20	51.3
Within past year	6	15.4
Within "past 2 or 3 years"	11	28.2
Never (or apparently never)	2	5.1
	39	100.0

WHY MOVED TO THE TWIN CITIES IN THE PAST

	N	%
NA	34	87.2
Employment purposes (includes better income)	4	10.3
Both "friends" and "relatives" here	1	2.6
	39	100.1

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	33	84.6
Don't know	5	12.8
Yes	1	2.6
	39	100.0

MILLE LACS 1967
High School Graduates
(N = 6)

SEX	N	%
Female	6	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
Yes	2	33.3
No	4	66.7
	6	100.0

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	2	33.3
23 - 40	4	66.7
	6	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	3	50.0
Married	2	33.3
Separated	1	16.7
	6	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
Yes	1	16.7
No	5	83.3
	6	100.0

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
12 years	6	100.0

CHILDREN	N	%
Yes	5	83.3
No	1	16.7
	6	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	1	16.7
One	5	83.3
	6	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN

	N	%
NA	4	66.7
Two	2	33.3
	6	100.0

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)

	N	%
NA	1	16.7
One	3	50.0
Three	2	33.3
	6	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	5	83.3
Three	1	16.7
	6	100.0

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	6	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	1	16.7
No	5	83.3
	6	100.0

UNION MEMBER

	N	%
Yes	3	50.0
No	3	50.0
	6	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	1	16.7
0 - 5 years	2	33.3
6 - 8 years	3	50.0
	6	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
0 - 5 years	2	33.3
6 - 8 years	3	50.0
12 years	1	16.7
	6	100.0

YOUR OCCUPATION (See definitions in tables of males and females combined)

	N	%
NA	1	16.7
Semi-skilled manual labors	1	16.7
Any skilled workman	1	16.7
Most clerical	3	50.0
	6	100.1

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	4	66.7
Unskilled work	1	16.7
Any skilled workman	1	16.7
	6	100.1

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
Unskilled work	5	83.3
Any skilled workman	1	16.7
	6	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?

	N	%
NA	1	16.7
None or don't care	1	16.7
Most clerical	3	50.0
Skilled professionals	1	16.7
	6	100.1

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	1	16.7
1000 - 1999	2	33.3
3000 - 3999	2	33.3
4000 - 4999	1	16.7
	6	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A PUBLIC ELECTION IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	6	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO:

	N	%
Americans of Indian ancestry (Indian)	6	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
Chippewa (Ojibwa)	6	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH

	N	%
White Earth	2	33.3
Mille Lacs	4	66.7
	6	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST RECENT TIME

	N	%
Mille Lacs	6	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	2	33.3
3/4 - full	4	66.7
	6	100.0

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY

	N	%
NA	2	33.3
Yes	3	50.0
No	1	16.7
	6	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION ELECTION

	N	%
NA	2	33.3
Within past year	1	16.7
Within "past 2 or 3 years"	3	50.0
	6	100.0

WHY MOVED TO THE TWIN CITIES IN THE PAST

	N	%
NA	5	83.3
Employment purposes (includes better income)	1	16.7
	6	100.0

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	4	66.7
Don't know	2	33.3
	6	100.0

MILLE LACS 1967
Non-High School Graduates
(N = 62)

SEX	N	%
Male	29	46.8
Female	33	53.2
	62	100.0

TELEPHONE	N	%
NA	13	21.0
Yes	9	14.5
No	40	64.5
	62	100.0

AGE	N	%
16 - 22	5	8.1
23 - 40	14	22.6
41 - 64	32	51.6
65 and above	11	17.7
	62	100.0

MARITAL STATUS	N	%
Single	10	16.1
Married	37	59.7
Separated	4	6.5
Divorced	3	4.8
Widowed	8	12.9
	62	100.0

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	N	%
NA	2	3.2
Yes	37	59.7
No	23	37.1
	62	100.0

EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)	N	%
NA	8	12.9
0 - 5 years	20	32.3
6 - 8 years	20	32.3
9 years	7	11.3
10 years	5	8.1
11 years	2	3.2
	62	100.1

CHILDREN	N	%
NA	4	6.5
Yes	50	80.6
No	8	12.9
	62	100.0

NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	16	25.8
One	14	22.6
Two	7	11.3
Three	8	12.9
Four	10	16.1
Five	4	6.5
Eight	3	4.8
	62	100.0

NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN	N	%
NA	17	27.4
One	7	11.3
Two	7	11.3
Three	17	27.4
Four	8	12.9
Five	3	4.8
Six	3	4.8
	62	99.9

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)

	N	%
NA	15	24.2
One	2	3.2
Two	5	8.1
Three	5	8.1
Four	5	8.1
Five	5	8.1
Six	8	12.9
Seven	5	8.1
Eight and above	12	19.3
	62	100.1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	46	74.2
One	6	9.7
Two	4	6.5
Three	4	6.5
Five	2	3.2
	62	100.1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES) IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

	N	%
NA	46	74.2
One	10	16.1
Two	5	8.1
Three	1	1.6
	62	100.0

ACTIVE DUTY IN MILITARY SERVICE

	N	%
NA	27	43.6
Yes	9	14.5
No	26	41.9
	62	100.0

UNION MEMBER

	N	%
NA	30	48.4
Yes	1	1.6
No	31	50.0
	62	100.0

FATHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	45	72.6
0 - 5 years	5	8.1
6 - 8 years	9	14.5
9 years	3	4.8
	62	100.0

MOTHER'S EDUCATION (NUMBER OF SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED)

	N	%
NA	39	62.9
0 - 5 years	9	14.5
6 - 8 years	12	19.4
9 years	1	1.6
11 years	1	1.6
	62	100.0

YOUR OCCUPATION (See definitions in table of males and females combined)

	N	%
NA	7	11.3
None	12	19.4
Unskilled work	24	38.7
Semi-skilled manual labors	8	12.9
Any skilled workman	10	16.1
Most clerical	1	1.6
	62	100.0

YOUR SPOUSE'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	14	22.6
None	16	25.8
Unskilled work	19	30.7
Semi-skilled manual labors	4	6.5
Any skilled workman	7	11.3
Most clerical	2	3.2
	62	100.1

YOUR FATHER'S OCCUPATION (EVEN IF DECEASED)

	N	%
NA	22	35.5
None	14	22.6
Unskilled work	11	17.7
Semi-skilled manual labors	9	14.5
Any skilled workman	6	9.7
	62	100.0

WHAT KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM, IF ANY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE?

	N	%
NA	26	41.9
None or don't care	14	22.6
Unskilled work	6	9.7
Semi-skilled manual labors	1	1.6
Any skilled workman	11	17.7
Most clerical	4	6.5
	62	100.0

YOUR APPROXIMATE ANNUAL INCOME

	N	%
NA	26	41.9
0 - 999	8	12.9
1000 - 1999	12	19.4
2000 - 2999	2	3.2
3000 - 3999	9	14.5
4000 - 4999	4	6.5
6000 - 6999	1	1.6
	62	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A PUBLIC ELECTION IN TWIN CITIES

	N	%
NA	49	79.0
Within past year	4	6.5
Within "past 2 or 3 years"	1	1.6
"Sometime" up to 5 years ago	3	4.8
Never (or apparently never)	5	8.1
	62	100.0

DESCENT (ANCESTRY) TRACED TO:

	N	%
Americans of European ancestry other than Spanish (White: includes Jewish)	3	4.8
Americans of Indian ancestry (Indian)	59	95.2
	62	100.0

TRIBAL AFFILIATION	N	%
NA or unknown	2	3.2
Chippewa (Ojibwa)	60	96.8
	62	100.0

RESERVATION OF BIRTH	N	%
White Earth	4	6.5
Mille Lacs	57	91.9
Fond du Lacs	1	1.6
	62	100.0

RESERVATION LIVED ON FOR THE LONGEST RECENT TIME

	N	%
White Earth	1	1.6
Mille Lacs	60	96.8
Leech Lake	1	1.6
	62	100.0

INDIAN BLOOD	N	%
NA or unknown	12	19.4
Less than 1/4	4	6.5
1/2 - 3/4	2	3.2
3/4 - full	44	71.0
	62	100.1

HARVESTING WILD RICE BEEN A USEFUL SOURCE OF INCOME RECENTLY

	N	%
NA	13	21.0
Yes	26	41.9
No	23	37.1
	62	100.0

TIME LAST VOTED IN A RESERVATION ELECTION

	N	%
NA	32	51.6
Within past year	9	14.5
Within "past 2 or 3 years"	16	25.8
Never (or apparently never)	5	8.1
	62	100.0

WHY MOVED TO THE TWIN CITIES IN THE PAST

	N	%
NA	55	88.7
Employment purposes (includes better income)	4	6.5
Both "friends" and "relatives" here	2	3.2
To see what it was like; try a new area	1	1.6
	62	100.0

DO REAL LEADERS OF TWIN CITIES INDIAN PEOPLE EXIST?

	N	%
NA	53	85.5
Don't know	5	8.1
Yes	4	6.5
	62	100.1

1969 Mille Lacs Attitudinal Survey Data

(N = 26)

Community Spirit	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"A lot of people in this neighborhood think they are too good for you."	6	2	6	8	4
"People in this community won't work together to get things done for the community."	7	8	2	5	4
"The community tries hard to help its young people along."	7	11	5	2	1
"The people as a rule mind their own business in this community."	4	12	6	2	2
"no one seems to care much how this community looks."	6	4	3	7	6

Interpersonal Relations	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"Real friends are hard to find in this community."	6	4	4	9	3
"Almost everyone in this neighborhood is polite and courteous with you."	4	7	4	8	3
"The people in this community give you a bad name if you insist on being different."	5	10	4	6	1
"I feel very much that I belong in this community."	6	12	5	3	0
"People are generally critical of others in this community."	6	7	10	2	1

Family Responsibility	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"Families in this neighborhood keep their children under control."	1	2	5	10	8
"Parents in this community teach their children to respect other's rights and property."	3	8	3	4	8

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"In this community folks are unconcerned about what their kids do as long as they keep out of trouble."	4	11	5	4	2
"Most people in this community get their children to Sunday School or church on Sunday."	3	7	5	6	5
"If their children keep out of the way, parents in this community are satisfied to let them do whatever they want to do."	7	9	3	3	4

Schools	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"Schools in this community do a poor job of preparing young people for life."	2	2	9	8	5
"Schools in this community do a good job of preparing students for college."	2	6	11	4	3
"High school graduates in this community take an active interest in making their community a better place to live in."	6	6	4	6	4
"Many young people in this community do not finish high school."	11	9	3	3	0
"Most of the students in this community learn to read and write well."	5	15	3	1	2

Churches	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"The different churches in this community cooperate well."	6	11	5	3	1
"Most of our church people forget the meaning of the word 'brotherhood' when they get out of church."	8	9	5	3	1
"The churches in this community are good for better community life."	4	11	10	1	0

	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"Every church wants to be the biggest and most impressive in this community."	4	5	7	5	5
"Most churchgoers in this community do not practice what they preach."	5	8	8	5	0

Economic Behavior	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"Businesses deal fairly with everyone in this community."	6	10	3	6	1
"Everyone in this community tries to take advantage of you."	2	5	9	5	5
"A few people in this community make all the money."	4	11	6	5	0
"The people here are all penny pinchers."	4	0	6	8	8
"Employers in this community expect their help to live on low wages."	6	10	2	6	2

Local Government	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"Some people in this neighborhood 'get by with murder' while others get in trouble for anything they do."	6	7	6	3	4
"This community lacks real leaders."	5	13	6	2	0
"The town council runs community to suit itself."	4	4	13	4	1
"A few people have politics in this community all sewed up."	3	4	8	8	3
"The Town Council gets very little done."	3	6	11	2	4

Tension Areas	SA	A	UD	D	SD
"This community is very peaceful and orderly."	5	4	6	6	5
"People in this community show good judgement."	5	8	9	2	2
"Too many young people in this community get into difficulties with sex and drinking."	7	9	5	3	2
"You must spend lots of money to be accepted in this community."	5	2	7	8	4
"You are out of luck in the community if you happen to be of the wrong race or nationality."	3	2	7	13	1